

File--Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

e48-16-83175-1 GPO

File: 100 153735 1947 Date 6/1/77
Class: Pending Closed

Serial No. _____ Description of Serial _____ Date Charged _____

Serial sent to Bureau, per Bu-
airtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77,
titled; Bernard S. Lee v.
Clarence M. Kelley, et. al.
BuFile 62-117194

Employee _____

RECHARGE

Date _____

To _____ From _____

Initials of Clerk

Date

Date Charged _____

Employee

Location



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Baltimore, Maryland
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
October 13, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-18-2012

AFFAIR SPONSORED BY THE MARYLAND
COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS
601 WEST 40TH STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
OCTOBER 8, 1965

A confidential source advised on October 12, 1965, that an affair sponsored by the Maryland Committee for Democratic Rights (MCDR) was held at 601 West 40th Street, Baltimore, Maryland, on October 8, 1965.

Of the 35 to 40 persons present the source recognized the following individuals as Communist Party (CP) members:

[redacted] of the MCDR
[redacted] of the MCDR
JACOB GREEN

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[redacted]

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Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

The second, third, fourth and fifth sources advised in part on October 12, 1965, and in part on October 13, 1965, that the affair was opened by [redacted], who stated that it was sponsored by the MCDR. [redacted] explained that the Committee had been formed about five years ago to protect the U. S. Constitution and the freedoms which are guaranteed by the Constitution. [redacted] stated that the Committee was opposed to the McCarran Act and was also opposed to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. [redacted] then stated that the Committee was interested in seeing that real estate interests in the State of Maryland did not profit from segregation.

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100-153735-19 4/8

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[] then announced that there would be future affairs and asked those present to give their names and addresses to the Committee Secretary, []. An unidentified member of the audience asked for the address of the MCDR and was advised by [] that it was Post Office Box 55, Glen Burnie, Maryland.

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[] then introduced the second speaker who was []. [] introduced the speaker for the evening, one CARL JAMES BRADEN, as a courageous newspaper man who had defied threats, bombs and jail in order to fight for fair housing in Louisville, Kentucky. [] said that BRADEN had been the Kentucky editor for the "Cincinnati Enquirer," reporter for the "Louisville Times", and a reporter for a number of other periodicals and labor union papers. [] stated that BRADEN was presently the Editor-in-Chief of the "Southern Patriot" and was an organizer for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.

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BRADEN then stated that he was not going to talk about the McCarran Act and that his only topic would be civil rights.

BRADEN stated that he had been convicted of sedition and had served 8 months of a 15-year sentence and had been fined \$5,000. BRADEN stated that he had been charged and convicted because he had bought a house in Louisville, Kentucky, and transferred it to a Negro family who were unable to buy a home because of prejudice.

BRADEN stated that as a result of his action he had suffered persecution and despite this fact, he continued his interest in civil rights. BRADEN stated that the Southern Conference Educational Fund of which he was the Organizer had long been active in promoting the integration movement in the South.

BRADEN stated that his principal interest was to promote activities which would enable white and Negroes to work together. He said that the gains which had been secured by the civil rights movement could only be consolidated by providing enough income to the poor people of the South so that they could take advantage of these rights.

BRADEN said that a decision had been reached that the best way to accomplish the goal of integration was to

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organize the poor people of the Appalachian Region, both white and Negro, in a common goal. BRADEN said as a result of this decision an "Appalachian Economic and Political Action Conference" had been established in Knoxville, Tennessee.

During the question and answer session that followed, BRADEN was asked how his plan was to be financed. BRADEN replied that he proposed to finance the plan by cutting eleven billion dollars from the defense budget and applying it to help the poor people of the South.

The fifth source advised that during the course of the affair [redacted] and [redacted] collected \$34 for admission to the affair.

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SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

"The Southern Patriot," a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 16, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party (CP) activity in the New Orleans area, advised on May 25, 1962, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, CP members were members of and worked actively in the SCHW. However, since the formation of the SCEF, rank and file CP members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated that the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues particularly on the racial question, and through the years, certain CP members in the New Orleans area have been assigned to work in the organization to further CP principles.

On May 25, 1962, the source advised that in the past he has considered JAMES DOMBROWSKI, the Executive Director of the SCEF, to be a communist, if not an actual Communist Party member, because he followed communist principles.

The source also advised on May 25, 1962, that many people who are officials and members of the SCEF,

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while liberal in their views, are by no means communists.

A second source advised on March 2, 1961, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Baltimore, Maryland
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
October 13, 1965

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Title	AFFAIR SPONSORED BY THE MARYLAND COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS 601 WEST 40TH STREET BALTIMORE, MARYLAND OCTOBER 8, 1965
Reference	Memorandum at Baltimore dated and captioned as above.

All sources whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DATE: October 13, 1965

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443)
SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: NEW YORK
CINAL

Reference Bureau letter to Albany with carbon copy to all offices dated May 13, 1965. Reference Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated September 15, 1965, captioned "CARL JAMES BRADEN, SM - C." Reference Baltimore airtel to the Bureau dated September 15, 1965, captioned as above.

- 6 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL) (Enclosures 8)
 - (1 - 100-422089; CINAL)
 - (1 - 100- ; CARL BRADEN)
 - (1 - 100 ; SCEF)
- 4 - New York (REGISTERED MAIL) (Enclosures 4)
 - (2 - 100- ; CIRM)
 - (1 - 100- ; CARL BRADEN) 100-151548
 - (1 - 100- ; SCEF)
- 3 - Newark (REGISTERED MAIL) (Enclosures 3)
 - (1 - 100- ; CIRM)
 - (1 - 100- ; CARL BRADEN)
 - (1 - 100- ; SCEF)
- 3 - Louisville (REGISTERED MAIL) (Enclosures 3)
 - (1 - 100- ; CIRM)
 - (1 - 100- ; SCEF)
 - (1 - 100-3346; CARL BRADEN)
- 3 - Boston (REGISTERED MAIL) (Enclosures 3)
 - (1 - 100- ; CIRM)
 - (1 - 100- ; CARL BRADEN)
 - (1 - 100- ; SCEF)
- 3 - New Haven (REGISTERED MAIL) (Enclosures 3)
 - (1 - 100- ; CIRM)
 - (1 - 100- ; CARL BRADEN)
 - (1 - 100- ; SCEF)
- 3 - Knoxville (REGISTERED MAIL) (Enclosures 3)
 - (1 - 100- ; CIRM)
 - (1 - 100- ; CARL BRADEN)
 - (1 - 100- ; SCEF)

RCN:dfm (Continued on Page 1-a)

(37)

DECLASSIFICATION AS OF 3/24/77

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

OCT 16 1965

FBI - NEW YORK

100-153735-1949
[Handwritten signatures and initials over the stamp]

(2/16/65)
[Handwritten initials]

BA 100-23443

3 - Memphis (REGISTERED MAIL) (Enclosures 3)

- (1 - 100 ; CIRM)
- (1 - 100- ; CARL BRADEN)
- (1 - 100- ; SCEF)

9 - Baltimore

- (1 - 100-19876; CINAL)
- (1 -)
- (1 -)
- (1 - 100-19925; CARL BRADEN)
- (1 -)
- (1 -)
- (1 -)

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BA. 100-23443

Enclosed with this airtel for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled "Affair Sponsored By the Maryland Committee for Democratic Rights, 601 West 40th Street, Baltimore, Maryland, October 8, 1955."

Copies of the letterhead memorandum are being sent to New York and other interested offices. Nine copies of the letterhead memorandum are being retained by Baltimore.

The first source used in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted]; the second source is [redacted], Panel Source; the third source is [redacted]; the fourth source is [redacted]; and the fifth source is [redacted]. All five sources furnished information to SA ROBERT C. NORTON.

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The letterhead memorandum is being classified "~~confidential~~" because data reported by the confidential informants could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (100 - 153735)

FROM : SA JOHN C. SEATON, #42

SUBJECT: CIRM

DATE: 10-14-65

On 10/12/65, a physical surveillance was conducted at the Vanderbilt Hotel, NYC, where the National Board of the CP was meeting. The surveillance was conducted in an effort to observe the activities of Claude Lightfoot, the Chairman of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA. An attempt was made to observe his activities following this session of the meeting, but he was not observed.

100-153735-1950

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 15 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

JCS



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

TO: SAC, CHICAGO (100-36644)

DATE: 10/15/65

FROM: SA ROBERT F. BARRY

SUBJECT: COMINFIL, CHICAGO CHAPTER,
NEGRO AMERICAN COUNCIL (NALC)

Date received	Received from (name or symbol number)	Received by
9/8/65	[Redacted]	SA ROBERT F. BARRY

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

in person by telephone by mail orally recording device written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date _____

Dictated _____ to _____

Transcribed _____

Authenticated by Informant _____

Date of Report

9/8/65

Date(s) of activity

8/26/65

Brief description of activity or material

Meeting CP people in Chicago, NALC

File where original is located if not attached

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Remarks:

3 - New York (RM)

- 1 - 100-
- 1 - 100-
- 1 - 100-

(NALC)
(HY LUMER)
(CIRM) 100-151548*

8 - Chicago

- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - 100-18457
- 1 - 100-31744
- 1 - 100-17828
- 1 - 100-12890
- 1 - 100-41324
- 1 - 100-40703

[Redacted]
(CIRM)
(CCCC)

RFB/bal
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Block Stamp

100-153735-1950

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OCT 18 1965

FBI - NEW YORK

J.C. SEXTON

Keaton

September 8, 1965
Chicago, Illinois

On August 26, 1965, Communist Party (CP) members active in the Negro-American Labor Council (NALC) met at 1215 East 54th Street, Chicago, Illinois. In attendance at this meeting were the following:

[REDACTED]

NATE SHARPE

[REDACTED]
HY LUMER.

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The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the CP role in the NALC at the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations Conference to be held August 28, 1965. [REDACTED] opened the meeting by stating that he has talked to both [REDACTED] and NATE SHARPE concerning the Chicago Chapter of the NALC. He commented that SHARPE feels that the Chicago Chapter is a dead organization because there are only a few individuals in the organization who are willing to work. [REDACTED] on the other hand feels that the Chicago Chapter can be maintained and built up to become an effective force. [REDACTED] stated that it may be true that the Chicago Chapter is dead; however, he feels that there is still a remote chance to revise the organization.

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He stated that [] might be a bit optimistic in his views, however, if some effort is given on the part of the Chicago Chapter members, the Chapter can be maintained.

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[] stated that we must make every effort to see that the CCCO Conference on August 28, 1965, is a success. At the Conference we should see that the following points are approved:

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1. That the Conference agree to carry out a campaign to obtain jobs for Negroes.
2. That the Conference agree to fight segregation in schools and in all education generally.

Following []'s remarks everybody present added their own comments and in general agreed to what [] stated. HY LUMER was the last speaker and stated that so far as the National CP Offices are concerned, the NALC is in the position to become the leading civil rights organization in the nation. He stated that he personally feels that the NALC in Chicago can become a factor in the civil rights movement. He stated that we Party members must see to it that it is a success. He stated that if the Party members do not do the work, we certainly can't expect others to do it for us. LUMER stated that he feels

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the Party in Chicago can play a major role in getting the NALC back on its feet. LUMER stated that SHARPE indicates that the Chicago Chapter is dead; however, he, LUMER, is certain that SHARPE will play a major role in the building of the Chicago Chapter. He stated from what he has learned, SHARPE did not get the support from other Party people that ^{HE} should have gotten in the struggle to obtain Jobs for Negroes at the Motorola Company. From what he has been told the only support he got was from [redacted]. Because of the poor support SHARPE got, he, LUMER, can see why SHARPE has the opinion that there is no future in Chicago for the NALC. LUMER stated that he wanted to assure SHARPE that the Party will support any movement whose purpose is to help the working man. Certainly the NALC is such a movement.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-388425) Date: October 13, 1965
FROM SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-18154) RUC.
SUBJECT CARL JAMES BRADEN
SM - C
OO: LOUISVILLE

Re: Baltimore airtel to the Bureau, cc Louisville and New Haven,
dated 9/15/65, captioned, "CIRM."

Enclosed herewith are eight copies to the Bureau and three each
for Louisville and New Orleans and one for New York of a
letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above reflecting
that subject delivered a lecture at the University of Bridgeport,
Bridgeport, Connecticut; on 9/25/65, on "The House Un-American
Activities Committee and Civil Rights."

The investigation was conducted by SA JAMES J. MC CARTHY.

The first source utilized in the letterhead memorandum is

[redacted], University of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, Connecticut, who

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- 5 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
 - 1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
 - 2 - 100- (Student League for Human Rights)
- 3 - Louisville (100-3346) (Enc. 3)
 - 1 - 100-CIRM
- 3 - New Orleans (Enc. 3)
 - 1 - 100-CARL JAMES BRADEN
 - 1 - 100-SCEF
 - 1 - 100-CIRM ✓ 100-151548*
- ① - New York (100-CIRM) (Enc. 1)
- 5 - New Haven
 - 1 - 100-18154
 - 1 - 100-11981 (SCEF)
 - 1 - 100-18290 (CIRM)
 - 1 - 100-18020 (Student League for Human Rights)
 - 1 - [redacted]

Index page 1 of LHM

100-153735-953

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FBI - NEW YORK	

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JJMcC:lmg
(17)

REGISTERED MAIL

NH 100-18154

is [redacted]
[redacted]. [redacted] is an established source of the
New Haven Office.

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The second source is [redacted]
Stratford, Connecticut, a student at the University of
Bridgeport, Bridgeport, Connecticut, whose identity is
concealed because of his identity as a student.

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The source utilized to characterize the Student League for
Human Rights is [redacted]
Bridgeport, Connecticut, a former PSI whose identity is
concealed at his request.

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The letterhead memorandum is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" since
data reported from [redacted] might reasonably result in the
identification of a valuable source and compromise his future
effectiveness.

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For the information of the Bureau, a case has been opened
on the Student League for Human Rights.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 New Haven 10, Connecticut

In Reply, Please Refer to
 File No.

October 13, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
 declassified
 re BURS 4/22/75

CARL JAMES BRADEN

The "Sunday Herald," a weekly paper published at Bridgeport, Connecticut, in its issue for September 26, 1965, on page 4, contained an article which reflected that CARL BRADEN, Field Director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF), was to speak on "The House Un-American Activities Committee and Civil Rights" on Wednesday (September 29, 1965), at 2 p.m. in the new classroom building of the University of Bridgeport. The meeting was being sponsored by the Student League for Human Rights (SLHR).

The article further reflected that BRADEN is a member of the Advisory Board of the (National) Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee, and is presently conducting an anti-poverty program of SCEF in Appalachia.

Characterizations of the Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc., the Student League for Human Rights, and the National Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities are included in the Appendix.

On September 30, 1965, a source advised as follows:

On September 29, 1965, CARL BRADEN spoke on the topic, "The House Committee on Un-American Activities and Civil Rights" in the lecture hall of the new classroom building at the University of Bridgeport (UB), Bridgeport, Connecticut, from 2 p.m. to approximately 3:30 p.m. under the sponsorship of the Student League for Human Rights of UB. There were approximately

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RE: CARL JAMES BRADEN

fifty people present with about ten supporting BRADEN and the remainder being either non-committal or openly hostile. The source noted that a number of students present had brought with them already prepared written questions and that the student who supported BRADEN were known to the source as members of the SLHR.

BRADEN was introduced by the faculty advisor of the SLHR, who stated that BRADEN is the Information Director for the SCEF. In his lecture, BRADEN discussed the following points:

At the outset he stated that one copy of a pamphlet entitled, "House Un-American Activities Committee: Bulwark of Segregation," published by the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee was being given free to each person in the audience but that any additional copies would cost 25 cents each.

BRADEN explained that in May, 1954, he helped a Negro family buy a house in Louisville, Kentucky, and was arrested on a charge of creating racial strife and sedition. The prosecution introduced witnesses to prove that there was a "Red plot" to establish a Negro republic in the South. BRADEN was convicted, fined \$5,000, and sentenced to 15 years at hard labor. After the trial, the prosecuting attorney shot himself. BRADEN served eight months in prison before the Supreme Court held the Kentucky sedition laws invalid.

BRADEN then went to work for the SCEF in order to get white people to join in the civil rights movement and break down segregation. He was subpoenaed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, which he referred to as HUAC, was asked if he was a Communist and stood on the First Amendment. He was charged with contempt of Congress on a 9 - 0 vote by the Committee and the Supreme Court, in a 5 - 4 decision, upheld the conviction on the grounds that the welfare of the individual had to give way to the State in a national emergency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: CARL JAMES BRADEN

BRADEN said his office in New Orleans, Louisiana, has been raided by the State of Louisiana Committee on Subversive Activities. BRADEN declared that the HUAC in order to clean itself up was investigating the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) but he saw no difference between the HUAC and the KKK. He said that the investigation of the Klan will be an attack on civil rights. He claimed the HUAC polices men's minds rather than their acts.

During the question and answer period, when asked if he were a Communist, BRADEN refused to answer. BRADEN urged the students to study the HUAC in order to see the damage it has done, claiming that 25 - 30 thousand people are victims of the HUAC. He claimed that the HUAC violates the United States Constitution and that the greatest threat to the security of the United States is the suppression of ideas. He asked the students to sign a petition calling for the abolition of the HUAC which petition was being circulated in the lecture hall. About ten students whom the source recognized to be SLHR members signed the petition.

BRADEN avoided answering questions on whether Communists are a danger to the security of the United States, but instead said the real danger to the United States are the Nazis, the Fascists and the Birchers. He also avoided questions about Communist influence in the South. He said that anyone who tries to overthrow the Government violently is wrong. He used glib phrases to avoid questions on Communism by such statements as "most people don't know Communism from rheumatism."

The source advised that a review of the pamphlet entitled, "House Un-American Activities Committee: Bulwark of Segregation," published by the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee disclosed that CARL BRADEN was listed as a member of the Southern Region Committee of the National Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The Ku Klux Klan has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: CARL JAMES BRADEN

On September 30, 1965, a second source furnished substantially the same information concerning BRADEN's lecture as is set out previously. In addition, he advised as follows:

In his introduction, the faculty advisor of the SLHR stated that BRADEN had been convicted of sedition at Louisville, Kentucky, but was later freed and sometime thereafter in 1957 joined the SCEF.

BRADEN claimed that HUAC citations are used by newspapers and individuals in order to deter people from becoming involved in the civil rights movement with people who are cited by the HUAC. He said that Senator EASTLAND of the Senate Internal Security Committee is using his office to interfere with people who are trying to help the Negroes on Senator EASTLAND's plantation in Mississippi in the efforts of these Negroes to register as voters.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: CARL JAMES BRADEN

A P P E N D I X

CHARACTERIZATIONS OF ORGANIZATIONS

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN
ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE (NCAHUAC)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, on Page 115, states as follows regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee:

1. Cited as a "new organization" set up in the Summer of 1960 "to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign." "Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists."

(Committee on Un-American Activities,
House Report 1278 on the Truth About
the Film, "Operation Abolition," Part
1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

RE: CARL JAMES BRADEN

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

"The Southern Patriot," a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the Southern Conference For Human Welfare (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 16, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on May 27, 1963, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, Communist Party (CP) members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial question.

RE: CARL JAMES BRADEN

STUDENT LEAGUE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

On September 28, 1965, a source advised that the Student League for Human Rights is a large organization on the campus of the University of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, Connecticut. This organization's membership is composed largely of liberal minded students, however, approximately five of the members of the Organization are also members of the Connecticut Chapter of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source advised on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the Founding Convention for the new youth organization was held during the period of June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are: "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces

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2.

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."

The constitution further states this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals or, if five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source advised in April, 1965, the headquarters of the organization continues to be located at 1953 1/2 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California.

Both sources have advised that at the Founding Convention two officers were elected: [redacted]

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A third source advised on October 26, 1962, [redacted] attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

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A fourth source advised that [redacted] for the "People's World," was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

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b7C

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1.

CONNECTICUT CHAPTER OF THE
W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

On May 13, 1965, a source advised that the Connecticut Chapter of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America was founded November 8, 1964, at New Haven, Connecticut. This organization is an affiliate of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America. The aims and purposes of this organization are identical with those of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America.

The W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America is characterized separately.

PROPERTY OF THE FBI
This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency: it
and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

10/18/65

SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

CIRM

ReNYlets to Bureau, 7/30/65, and 9/20/65.

The following investigation was conducted by SA

[redacted]

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On 9/23/65, [redacted] (conceal by request),
Postmaster, United States Post Office, Palisades, New York,
advised that [redacted] and his wife, [redacted], returned from
vacation, and that both are employed. She said that she is
quite certain he continues to be employed by [redacted]
[redacted] but she did not know where Mrs. [redacted] is
employed. She said that they have two daughters, one approximately
[redacted] years and one approximately [redacted] years of age.

b6
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On 9/23/65, Chief ROBERT LEWIS, Orangetown Police
Department, Orangetown, NY, ascertained from a confidential
source of his at [redacted], Orangetown, NY, that
Mrs. [redacted] is employed by [redacted]
Palisades, New York (a Division of [redacted]).

b6
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b7D

On 9/23/65, Mr. [redacted], a source at [redacted],
confidentially advised that [redacted] was employed about two
or three weeks ago as a Secretary to [redacted]
[redacted], and she is currently employed there.

b6
b7C
b7D

- 3- Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
- (1- 100-437823) (HARRY H. WACHTEL)
- 1- New York (100-93585) [redacted] (46)
- 1- New York (100-57352) [redacted] (45)
- 1- New York (100-148289) (HARRY H. WACHTEL) (42)
- ①- New York (100-153735) (42)

b6
b7C

JCS:pwk
(7)

100-153735-1954

(17)

NY 100-153735

On 10/4/65, Mr. [redacted]

[redacted]: Brooklyn, NY, made available the following
information concerning [redacted] to SA [redacted]

b6
b7C

[Large redacted area]

New York will continue its efforts to interview
[redacted]

b6
b7C



~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
October 18, 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-18-2012

Bureau 100-438790

Re: Communist Infiltration of the Southern
Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
Internal Security - C

On October 11, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information that Stanley Levison, on that date, mentioned there would be a meeting of the Research Committee on Friday (October 15, 1965).

With respect to the Research Committee, it is to be noted that the same source has advised that this is a meeting of Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and his principal advisors. This meeting usually takes place in New York City, at the office of Harry Wachtel, 575 Madison Avenue.

On October 15, 1965, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed the following individuals entering the building at 575 Madison Avenue:

Clarence Jones at 12:37 PM
Bayard Rustin at 12:51 PM
Martin Luther King, Jr. at 1:00 PM
Stanley Levison at 1:35 PM

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

~~Group I~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

~~Searched~~

~~Serialized~~

~~Indexed~~

~~Filed~~

100-153735-1955

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Infiltration of the SCLC
Internal Security - C

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1960, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. Levison's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 10/18/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438790)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-149194)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL SCLC
IS-C
(OO: Atlanta)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 11 copies of a LHM, dated and captioned as above; two copies of the LHM are enclosed for Atlanta.

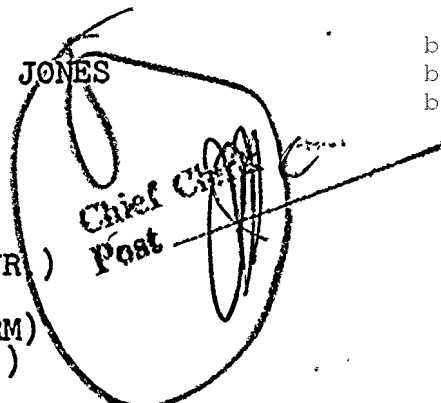
NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON, furnished the information concerning the Research Committee meeting.

The following sources are the sources used in the characterizations:



CLARENCE JONES

b6
b7C
b7D



- 5 - Bureau (100-438790) (Encls. 11) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
 - (1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
- 2 - Atlanta (100-5817) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- ① - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-73250) [redacted] (42)
- 1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
- 1 - New York (100-149194) (41)

b6
b7C

JCS: gmd
(14)

100-153735-1956

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 18 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Leator

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

NY 100-149194

NY 694-S*

STANLEY LEVISON

Anonymous Source of
WFO, set forth in
report of SA [redacted]
[redacted], 2/19/50, WFO,
re: "NLG; IS-C".

HARRY WACHTEL

b6
b7C

NY 1190-S*

NY 2359-S*
NY 4212-S*

BAYARD RUSTIN

b7D

Agents who observed the individuals entering 575
Madison Avenue, New York City, on 10/15/65, are WILLIAM J.
BARRON and JOHN C. SEATON.

This LHM has been classified "~~Secret~~" because it
contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source who holds a
sensitive position with regard to the racial situation in the
United States and Communist infiltration thereof. It has
also been classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information
from NY 694-S*, who furnished a concentration of information
in order to characterize STANLEY LEVISON.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC (100-153735)

FROM : SA JOHN C. SEATON

SUBJECT: CIRM

DATE: 10-20-65

On 10/19/65, an attempt was made to locate and interview [redacted] in the vicinity of [redacted] NYC, by SAs JAMES G. FITZGERALD and JOHN C. SEATON. [redacted] was not observed on this occasion.

b6
b7C

100-153735-1957

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
OCT 20 1965	
FBI-NEW YORK	



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SEPT. 20, 1965

MEMO, SAC
Attention SUFFERN RA

Re: CIRM, IS-C
was. _____
SECURITY MATTER - C

The captioned subject was reported residing at _____, and employed as a _____ at the _____, as of _____, 19____.
Subject's spouse is _____.

The subject has been reported involved in the following subversive activity on the dates shown:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

It is requested the following investigation be conducted: (Check where applicable.)

- () A. Verify current employment and residence.
- () B. Determine current Credit Record, it being noted the subject's credit was last checked _____, 19____.
- () C. Determine current criminal record, it being noted the subject's criminal file was last reviewed _____, 19____.
- () D. Obtain background, and dates, from subject's employment record.
- () E. Check subject's marriage record at Probate Court, it being noted subject was reported married _____, 19____, at _____.
- () F. Check official birth record at Bureau of Vital Statistics, it being noted subject reported born on _____, 19____, at _____.
- () G. Determine whether subject has access to classified or restricted material.
- () H. Conduct neighborhood investigation; the following specific information is desired: _____
- () I. Check Security Informants, it being noted _____, _____, and _____ have given information in the past.
- () J. Review INS records.
- () K. Determine if subject has military service.
- () L. Obtain photograph of subject (), description (), handwriting specimen ().
- () M. Determine subject's education; check school or college records, it being noted subject was reported attending _____ in 19____.
- () N. Determine subject's status of health.

The agent conducting the investigation will be alert for any evidence of subversive activity and in addition will _____

(use reverse side, if necessary) 100-153735

Enc. Serial/s 1659 1697
100-153735-1958

SA JOHN C. BEATON

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____

SEP 21 1965
NEW YORK

[Signature]

Please verify the residence and employment
of [redacted] and [redacted] and interview them
with respect of HARRY H. WACHTEL. Please refer
to serials 100-153735-1659, and 1697, both of
which are attached.

b6
b7c

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC 100-153735

DATE: 9-23-65

FROM : SA [redacted]

Superior RA (RUC)

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

Re memo SA John C. Seaton 9/20/65.

On 9/23/65, [redacted] Postmaster,
Conceal by Request, USPO Palisades, NY advised that
[redacted] and wife, [redacted], returned from vacation
and both are employed. She said she is quite certain
he continues to be employed by [redacted]
[redacted] but she did not where Mrs. [redacted] is employed.
She said they have two daughters one about [redacted] yrs
of age and one about [redacted] yrs. of age.

b6
b7C

On 9/23/65 Chief Robert Lewis, Orangetown PD
Orangeburg, NY ascertained from a confidential source
of his at [redacted] Orangeburg, NY that
Mrs. [redacted] is employed by [redacted]
[redacted] Palisades, NY. (A Division of [redacted])

b6
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b7D

On 9/23/65 Mr. [redacted] a source
at [redacted] confidentially advised [redacted] was
employed about two or three weeks ago as a secretary to
[redacted] and she is

b6
b7C
b7D



100-153735-1959

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
SEP 23 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

100-153735

currently employed at that time.

Your attention is directed to NY let 7/30/65 and the comments of the source at Palisades NY USPO which indicates [redacted] is employed as [redacted] by [redacted] and in 1963 had [redacted] then been [redacted].

This employment should be verified by SAs of the NYO, and if he is still so employed specific Bureau authority requested because of his employment by [redacted].

In the event Bureau authority is granted it is recommended the case agent accompany the RA during this interview because of the unusual nature of the interview in concealing its purpose while gaining specific objectives unknown to the persons interviewed. He would by reason of his knowledge of the whole investigation be better prepared to gain such a hidden objective.

~~RUC~~ It is also noted that [redacted] is employed by a division of [redacted] and Bureau authority should be requested to interview her.

RUC -

10/15, 1965

MEMO, SAC
Attention SUFFERN RA

Re: CIRM; IS - C
WAS. _____
SECURITY MATTER - C

The captioned subject was reported residing at _____, and employed as a _____ at the _____, as of _____, 19____.
Subject's spouse is _____.

The subject has been reported involved in the following subversive activity on the dates shown:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

It is requested the following investigation be conducted: (Check where applicable.)

- () A. Verify current employment and residence.
- () B. Determine current Credit Record, it being noted the subject's credit was last checked _____, 19__.
- () C. Determine current criminal record, it being noted the subject's criminal file was last reviewed _____, 19__.
- () D. Obtain background, and dates, from subject's employment record.
- () E. Check subject's marriage record at Probate Court, it being noted subject was reported married _____, 19__, at _____.
- () F. Check official birth record at Bureau of Vital Statistics, it being noted subject reported born on _____, 19__, at _____.
- () G. Determine whether subject has access to classified or restricted material.
- () H. Conduct neighborhood investigation; the following specific information is desired: _____
- () I. Check Security Informants, it being noted _____, _____, and _____ have given information in the past.
- () J. Review INS records.
- () K. Determine if subject has military service.
- () L. Obtain photograph of subject (), description (), handwriting specimen ().
- () M. Determine subject's education; check school or college records, it being noted subject was reported attending _____ in 19__.
- () N. Determine subject's status of health.

The agent conducting the investigation will be alert for any evidence of subversive activity and in addition will _____

(use reverse side, if necessary)

Enc. Serial/s 1659 1697
100- 153735-1960

JOHN ()
SA _____

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____

Julien R. [Signature]

b6
b7c

Interview



in accordance with

b6
b7c

previous instructions

NEWS
For Release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

September 8, 1965

"EVERY SLUM AND GHETTO A DISASTER AREA"
GUS HALL DECLARES IN OPEN LETTER TO PRES. JOHNSON

Warning that "every slum and every ghetto of every city of America and many rural areas in the South is like a smoldering volcano, ready to erupt," Gus Hall, leading U.S. Communist, declared in an open letter of September 7 to President Johnson, and added "Unless the government recognizes the nature and magnitude of this crisis, and unless it takes adequate emergency measures to meet it, what happened in Harlem, Rochester and Philadelphia last year, and in Los Angeles a few weeks ago, are only forerunners of even graver things to come."

"What occurred in Los Angeles was no race riot," Hall continued, "It was a pent-up people's explosion against unbearable conditions -- bestial police brutality, mass unemployment (34 percent of Watts' people and more than 60 percent of its young people are jobless), abysmally low, sub-standard wages for those employed, and every form of discrimination and degradation."

Hall charged that "Negro communities are being treated as if they were colonial zones of occupation" and that "The Watts community was transformed into a battlefield in which people were shot down in the same shameless fashion as is being done by American troops and planes in Viet Nam. In Los Angeles, of 36 killed, 33 were Negro; of 900 who were sent to hospitals, nearly all were Negro; and of the 4,200 arrested, every single one was Negro."

"When it comes to armaments and war, there is always plenty of money. But when it comes to really fighting poverty the government always starts to economize," the Communist leader wrote "the time for emergency action is now. Stop the war against the Viet Nam peoples! Spend billions for life, not death! Meet the emergency with an immediate reconstruction appropriation bill of no less than \$15 billion! Take firm measures to end the terror and violence directed at the Negro people in the South! Conduct a federal investigation of police brutality and of racist influence in our law-enforcing agencies."

The full text of Gus Hall's letter to President Johnson is attached.

An Open Letter to President Lyndon B. Johnson
by Gus Hall

September 7, 1965

To President Lyndon B. Johnson,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

You recently warned the nation that "the Los Angeles riots were not an isolated incident." You correctly observed that the same thing "could occur in other cities where people feel they don't get a fair shake and where justice is not open to them."

But what is the Federal government going to do to give the people of our urban and rural slums and ghettos the fair shake and the justice of which you speak? That is the question, Mr. President.

We know that a number of social-legislative measures have been adopted by this session of Congress. These are gains for which the people fought for many years. But none of them individually, nor all of them collectively, can make any meaningful change in the terrible conditions of poverty in which so many millions of Americans find themselves.

Every slum and every ghetto of every city of America and many rural areas in the South is like a smoldering volcano, ready to erupt. Unless the government recognizes the nature and magnitude of this crisis, and unless it takes adequate emergency measures to meet it, what happened in Harlem, Rochester and Philadelphia last year, and in Los Angeles a few weeks ago, are only fore-runners of even graver things to come.

What occurred in Los Angeles was no race riot. It was a pent-up people's explosion against unbearable conditions -- bestial police brutality, mass unemployment (34 per cent of Watts' people and more than 60 per cent of its young people are jobless), abysmally low, sub-standard wages for those employed, and every form of discrimination and degradation.

At the time of the tragic events in Los Angeles, Mr. President, you poured salt on the wounds of the oppressed by holding them responsible for violence and by preaching to them patience and respect for law and order. And you once again promised them that "we shall overcome."

How can there be respect for law and order, when the men sworn to uphold it have no respect for it themselves -- when the law and order they preach is an acceptance of unbearable and humiliating conditions of life? Why, Mr. President, have you done nothing to halt the repeated cold-blooded murders of civil rights workers and Negro people in the South? Why has the Department of Justice been sitting on its hands? Either the government will protect the lives of people or they shall be compelled to resort to measures of self-defense.

Why, Mr. President, have you not condemned police brutality and the fact that Negro communities are being treated as if they were colonial zones of occupation? The Watts community was transformed into a battlefield in which people were shot down in the same shameless fashion as is being done by American troops and planes in Viet Nam. In Los Angeles of 36 killed, 33 were Negro; of 900 who were sent to hospitals, nearly all were Negro; and of the 4,200 arrested, every single one was Negro.

For nearly two years, Mr. President, you have been promising an all-out war against poverty. This much-heralded war has not even been a skirmish. A few billion dollars have been appropriated to fight poverty and for public works. Yet \$50 billion a year is spent to add to our military power to over-kill. And now that you have escalated the war against the peoples of Viet Nam you are asking for billions upon billions more for this dirty war. You have just announced a cut-back of nine billion dollars a year in domestic spending in order to finance the slaughter of innocent Vietnamese. Thus the all-out war against poverty at home has been replaced by an all-out war against poor peoples eight thousand miles from our shores.

Yet the conditions in our slums and ghettos continue to deteriorate. Our nation's poor, Negro and white, are worse off today than when the so-called anti-poverty program started.

This is the sorry picture of American capitalism. Mountains of wealth at one extreme of society and valleys of abject poverty at the other! And we were promised a "Great Society!"

A year ago, at the time of the Harlem upheaval, the Communist Party put forth an emergency program to really end ghettos and to fight poverty. The most important plank of this program called for the immediate appropriation of no less than \$15 billion a year as a special reconstruction fund to ~~rebuild our slums~~ *rebuild our slums*

Only a federal expenditure of this magnitude can even begin to tackle the immense task of tearing down slums, of renovating old structures and building new low rental housing units, of constructing new schools and technical and scientific training centers, and of building cultural and recreational facilities, especially for children and young people.

When it comes to armaments and war there is always plenty of money. But when it comes to really fighting poverty the government always starts to economize.

This is a rich country. The huge corporations have never had it so good. Since 1961, net corporate profits have skyrocketed by no less than 68 per cent. Yet their swollen profits come from the people's labor. Much of it comes directly from the system of discrimination. The insurance companies and banks are the largest slum-lords of the nation.

The Federal Government has declared the Watts community of Los Angeles a disaster area to receive immediate emergency funds for reconstruction and jobs. This is not enough. Every slum and ghetto must be declared a disaster area. We dare not wait until these are burned to the ground by the fire of an oppressed people's anger and resentment. We must have a national emergency plan to reconstruct every ghetto and slum in America and to provide its peoples with employment at living wages and with decent low-rental housing.

If a natural disaster were to sweep over our land we would act with haste and resolution. We would raise whatever funds were needed to meet the disaster. We can do no less in face of the disastrous conditions under which people live in the slums of America.

There is no time to lose. The answer is not in enlarging our police force or FBI. It is not in a policy of "getting tough." It is not in a policy of preaching patience or using anti-poverty funds to buy off ghetto leaders in exchange for "pacifying" their communities. Such are the policies of imperialist powers to control rebellious native peoples. It is doomed to failure in our foreign policy. It can never work in our treatment of the oppressed minority peoples within the country.

Mr. President, I address this open letter to you because the time for emergency action is now. Stop the war against the Vietnam peoples! Spend billions for life, not death! Meet the emergency with an immediate reconstruction appropria-

President Lyndon B. Johnson

Page 4.

tion bill of no less than \$15 billion! Take firm measures to end the terror and violence directed at the Negro people in the South! Conduct a federal investigation of police brutality and of racist influence in our law-enforcing agencies!

These are the demands not only of Negro Americans but of millions of white Americans as well. To end slums, to fight poverty, to reconstruct our cities, -- these are in the interests of the entire American people and are the kind of anti-depression measures that are in the best interests of the nation and of world peace.

The time to "overcome," Mr. President, is now!

Very truly yours,

/signed/ Gus Hall

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

DATE: 9/13/65

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-721) (P)

SUBJECT: CP, USA
IS - C

[redacted] and [redacted] on 9/13/65, made available a CP, USA Press Release, dated 9/8/65. It was sent to P. O. Box #1104, Butte, Montana, the address of the Montana CP District, and was postmarked New York, New York, with no return address. A copy is enclosed for the information of New York. The original was returned to the Informants.

b7D

If disseminated, this information should be classified confidential, since data reported from Informants could reasonably result in the identity of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

- ② - New York (Enc. 1)
- 3 - Butte
 - (1 - [redacted])
 - (1 - [redacted])
- THZ/ar
- (5)

b7D

153735 1962

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
SEP 15 1965
FBI - NEW YORK

Attless
1/12
mb

cc - 4021

File-Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

648-16-83475-1 GPO

File 100 153735 Date 5/24/77
Class. Case No. Last Serial

Pending Closed

Serial No. Description of Serial Date Charged

1963 Serial sent to Bureau, per
1964 Buairtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77,
titled; Bernard S. Lee v.
Clarence M. Kelley, et. al.
BuFile 62-117194d

Section #23

Employee

RECHARGE

Date _____

To _____ From _____

Initials of Clerk

Date

Date Charged

Employee

Location



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
September 30, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-18-2012

~~SECRET~~

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

On September 28, 1965, a confidential source advised that Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) arranged and participated in a conference with [redacted], SCLC, [redacted], recently employed staff member, SCLC, STANLEY LEVISON, HARRY WACHTEL and BAYARD RUSTIN.

b6
b7c

Reverend KING explained he had arranged this conference because he wished to discuss how he might henceforth avoid the controversy he finds himself involved in regarding Viet Nam. He complained that the news media continues to raise the question of "the letters" and indicates "we" have to do something. He stated that he contemplated making a statement to the press regarding this on September 29, 1965 in Atlanta.

Reverend KING explained he had thought of using as an excuse to avoid the Viet Nam matter the fact that when he uttered his initial statements pertaining to Viet Nam and the proposal that he would write letters to several world figures, he was not fully aware of the implications of the Logan Act.

RUSTIN commented that the Logan Act was "idiotic" and said that "someone should violate it."

Reverend KING went on to explain that as an alternative he had thought he might refer to the fact the news media has completely misinterpreted his original statements regarding the Viet Nam situation. LEVISON cautioned Reverend KING against this approach because he said he could not afford to "attack the press."

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

100-153735-1965

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 10 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

~~SECRET~~

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.;
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

LEVISON suggested that the gist of Reverend KING's statement should indicate that his original thought pertaining to his comments on Viet Nam and his proposed correspondence with world figures was that some worthwhile purpose would be served (purpose not specified). However, in view of recent developments Reverend KING should state that his proposed letters would "no longer be necessary." LEVISON said that by referring to recent developments he would suggest that Reverend KING point out he had felt the United Nations previously was not functioning properly. However, the recent participation of the United Nations in the conflict between India and Pakistan indicates the United Nations is functioning. He said the second recent development to which Reverend KING should refer is the "money issue" (meaning not specified). RUSTIN concurred with these suggestions of LEVISON.

LEVISON went on to stress it would be desirable that the wording of Reverend KING's statement should not be such that Reverend KING would be precluded at a later date from writing letters to various world leaders regarding the Viet Nam situation.

It was agreed that Reverend KING would furnish a statement to the news media pursuant to the foregoing suggestions. It was also agreed that the issuance of a statement would be preferable to the holding of a press conference because it would avoid the necessity of Reverend KING having to answer any questions raised by representatives of the news media.

Reverend KING indicated he was pleased with the results of this conference and requested to commence preparation of his statement in accordance with the points which had been discussed at this conference.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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STANLEY LEVISON

A confidential source advised in April, 1964, that STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA; in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

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BAYARD RUSTIN

In "The Saturday Evening Post," issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party." Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party." He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker," February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Registers League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Community Party, United States of America, (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "RUSTIN calls me constantly--openly."

A confidential source advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

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BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

A confidential source advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times," August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

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HARRY WACHTEL

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 20 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, New York.

A confidential source furnished information in December, 1949, that HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, a confidential source furnished information which revealed that the name HARRY WACHTEL was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Regarding , it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP.

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GANDHI SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The Gandhi Society for Human Rights was formed for the purpose of developing a philosophy and technique of non-violent civil rights protests. It is a non-action organization and makes no attempt to influence legislation nor participate in demonstrations. The Society furnishes legal assistance in certain civil rights cases. The organization was incorporated June 14, 1962.

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
September 30, 1965

FD 323

Title	MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	SECURITY MATTER - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date: 9/30/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, ATLANTA
RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C
Atlanta file 100-5586
Bureau file 100-106670

CIRM
Atlanta file 100-6670
Bureau file 100-442529

Re Atlanta teletype to Bureau and New York dated 9/28/65, captioned "MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., SM - C."

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 8 copies and for New York 5 copies LHM.

Source referred to in the enclosed LHM is AT 1380-S*.

Source utilized to characterize LEVISON is NY 694-S*. Sources utilized to characterize RUSTIN are NY 2359-S* and NY 4212-S*. Source utilized to characterize DAVIS is [redacted]. Sources utilized to characterize WACHTEL are anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA [redacted], 7/19/50 at WFO re: "NLG; IS-C," and NY 1190-S*.

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- 4 - Bureau (3 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (Enc. 9) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
- 5 - New York (Enc. 5) (RM)
- 5 - Atlanta (1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
(1 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-6670A)
(1 - 157-621) [redacted]
(1 - 157- [redacted])

AGS:cmp
(14)

100-153735-1966

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SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
OCT 1 1965 FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten signatures and initials over the stamp]

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b7C

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

AT 100-5586
AGS:cmp

If the information from AT 1380-S* is utilized for lead purposes, care should be taken not to jeopardize the source.

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information from a highly sensitive source with respect to the racial situation in the Atlanta area. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

File--Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

o48-16-83475-1 GPO

File 108 153735 Date 5/23/77
Class. Case No. Last Serial

Pending Closed

Serial No. Description of Serial Date Charged

1967 Serial sent to Bureau, per
1968 Buairtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77,
titled; Bernard S. Lee v.
Clarence M. Kelley, et. al.
BuFile 62-117194d

Section #23
Employee

RECHARGE

Date _____

To _____ From _____

Initials of Clerk { _____

Date { _____

Date Charged

Employee

Location



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D. C.
October 12, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-18-2012

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION MEETING
OCTOBER 7, 1965
23 WEST 26TH STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 12, 1965, that in the latter part of September, 1965, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, who is known to the source as the Chairman of the Communist Party (CP), National Negro Commission, sent out letters to CP officials in various areas of the United States which stated that "we" had just come through an intensive Summer of Party activity among young people and that for the first time in many years they were "breaking ground" among Negro youth. The letter went on to say that in several areas of the country they had some positive experiences which should be shared collectively. The letter indicated that in order to share the experiences there would be a meeting of the "Commission on Negro Work" which would devote an entire session to Negro youth work. This meeting was scheduled to be held in the Board Room at 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York, at 10:00 a.m. on October 7, 1965.

The source knows 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York, to be the headquarters of the CP, USA.

On October 7, 1965, a meeting of the CP National Negro Commission took place at 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York. Among the 22 persons in attendance the following CP members were identified by the source:

DOROTHY HEALEY
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
PHIL BART

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-153735-1969

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 15 1965	
NEW YORK	

1/25

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JACK STACHEL
IRVING POTASH
TED BASSETT

[REDACTED]
EUGENE GORDON
HENRY WINSTON

[REDACTED]
JAMES TORMEY
TOM DENNIS
WILLIAM PATTERSON
JACOB GREEN

[REDACTED]
GIL GREEN
[REDACTED]

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Just prior to the meeting, GUS HALL, who is known to the source as the CP General Secretary, confidentially advised some of the above individuals that regardless of the outcome of the coming trial of the CP there would be a CP National Convention held early in 1966. HALL further stated that a CP Convention Program would be sent out from Party Headquarters within the next week which would be sent to all CP Districts for discussion purposes. The National Negro Commission meeting got under way at about 10:30 a.m. with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT asking that a Chairman for the meeting be elected. TOM DENNIS was selected.

HENRY WINSTON made the opening remarks setting forth the purpose of the meeting in terms similar to that in the above-mentioned characterization.

DENNIS then read an agenda which had been drawn up by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and which indicated that DOROTHY HEALEY would make a report on the Negro riot which had taken place in the Watts Section of Los Angeles, California. This was to be followed by reports by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and [REDACTED] on youth work in Chicago, Illinois, and New York, New York, respectively.

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HEALEY then made a lengthy report on the riot in Los Angeles, which followed the newspaper accounts. HEALEY stated that this riot indicated that the Party should have an excellent opportunity to work among Negroes who continued to be exploited.

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After HEALEY's talk, lunch was brought to those in attendance at the meeting.

During the afternoon LIGHTFOOT and [] stated that the Party was becoming more and more active in youth work. LIGHTFOOT said that in Chicago the Party youth work was becoming very well organized and that a sports program had been begun which included athletic equipment and scheduled sporting contests. LIGHTFOOT mentioned that a "youth leader" from the West Coast had come to Chicago and had attempted to act on his own but after LIGHTFOOT had talked with him, the "youth leader" coordinated his work with LIGHTFOOT.

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[] said that youth work in New York was also becoming well organized along the pattern set forth by LIGHTFOOT.

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After the reports were made, there was discussion by various people in attendance and general satisfaction was felt that the Party had at least become active in youth work.

Just before the close of the meeting which was at 4:40 p.m., HENRY WINSTON said that he would be leaving in a day or two for an important conference in South America.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: October 12, 1965

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443)
SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
OO: NEW YORK
CINAL

Reference Baltimore airtel to the Bureau dated October 1, 1965. Reference Bureau airtel to Baltimore dated October 4, 1965.

Enclosed with this airtel for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled "Communist Party, USA, National Negro Commission Meeting, October 7, 1965, 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York."

Copies of the letterhead memorandum are being forwarded with this airtel to New York and other interested offices. Five copies of the letterhead memorandum are being retained by Baltimore.

Source used is

b7D

- 6 - Bureau (Enclosures 10) (REGISTERED MAIL)
 - (1 - 100-3-59; CP, USA, ORGANIZATION)
 - (1 - 100-3-105; CP, USA, SOUTHERN REGION)
 - (1 - 100-422089; CINAL)
 - (1) - New York (Enclosures 4) (REGISTERED MAIL)
 - (1 - 100-80641; CP, USA ORGANIZATION)
 - (1 - 100-131666; CP, USA, SOUTHERN REGION) 100-153735-1970
 - (2) - 100-153735; CIRM)
 - 2 - Los Angeles (Enclosures 2) (REGISTERED MAIL)
 - 2 - Chicago (Enclosures 2) (REGISTERED MAIL)
 - 2 - Detroit (Enclosures 2) (REGISTERED MAIL)
 - 2 - Boston (Enclosures 2) (REGISTERED MAIL)
 - 2 - Philadelphia (Enclosures 2) (REGISTERED MAIL)
 - 5 - Baltimore (1 -
 - (1 - 100-12464; CP, USA, ORGANIZATION)
 - (1 - 100-20475; CP, USA, SOUTHERN REGION)
 - (1 - 100-19876; CINAL)

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RCN:dfm
(25)

100-153735-1970

INDEXED
FILED
OCT 15 1965
NEW YORK

[Handwritten signatures and initials over the stamp]

BA 100-23443

In order to further protect the informant, letterhead memorandum is being shown as having emanated from Washington, D. C.

~~confidential~~ This letterhead memorandum is being classified since data reported by confidential informant could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-18-2012

New York, New York
October 15, 1965

Bureau 100-3-69

Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Organization
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 8, 1965, that the opening session of the National Board, Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), and invited guests, would be held in the Bermuda Room of the Vanderbilt Hotel, New York City. This source furnished information covering the proceedings of the first and second days sessions held October 8-9, 1965.

A second confidential source, who was in a position to furnish reliable information, furnished information concerning the third, fourth and fifth days sessions, held October 10-12, 1965, also held at the Vanderbilt Hotel, New York City.

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~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

100-153735-1971

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Organization
Internal Security - C

First Session
October 8, 1965

The first session opened at 10:00 AM, October 8,
1965. [] read the following agenda:

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1. Discussion of a draft document of the CPUSA Party Program.
2. The struggle for peace, the war in Viet Nam.
3. Preparation procedures and timing of a Party Convention.

[] gave each person in attendance a copy of the draft document of the Party Program with instructions that this document, under no circumstances, should be given to anybody for any purpose. [] instructed that the document be carefully read and that those present should be prepared to discuss it during the October 9, 1965 session.

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This document contained a Table of Contents reflecting the document is a discussion of:

1. A Society in Crisis.
2. The World Setting.
3. The Path Ahead.
4. The Socialist Goal.
5. Our Relationship With Others.

Al Richmond introduced the Party Program document. He stated that last July, instructions had been issued for the preparation of a CPUSA Party Program, but that nothing of importance had been produced until September 25th. Prior to that, only a document concerning the "new left" had been prepared. Richmond added that the Party Program document, as presently prepared, was the work of a subcommittee consisting of Gus Hall, Al Richmond, Gil Green, Hy Lumer, and James Jackson, who devoted all their recent time and attention to the preparation of the document.

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Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Organization
Internal Security - C

Richmond stated the Party Program should be effective for several years to come and added that a section on farmers and small business would be incorporated at a later date into the document. Richmond commented that a section in the document relative to trade unions and labor is "particularly good".

Richmond remarked that while tactical considerations enter into the making of a Party Program, it must be remembered that the main object is strategic - that the Party Program must have a "long range view".

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Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Organization
Internal Security - C

Second Session
October 9, 1965

William L. Patterson acted as Chairman of this session. Gus Hall delivered the main speech on the subject of the war in Viet Nam. His theme was that it is imperative that the North Viet Nameese be convinced that they must negotiate peace. Hall said the Chinese position advocating victory and complete withdrawal of the United States troops from Viet Nam is untenable. A realistic appraisal of the situation should convince the North Viet Nameese that sooner or later they must negotiate peace.

Hall continued that the peace forces, including the CPUSA, are in an embarrassing position in that logically they must support the United States of America in efforts to secure a negotiated peace and yet must not create the impression that they are supporting United States imperialism. He said it will be most difficult to solve this problem, but some solution must be found as soon as possible. Hall said that talking generalities about peace is merely a diversionary tactic. If the Party has no solution he said then it should be honest enough to say so. Following Hall's remarks, a general discussion ensued. With the exception of Gilbert Green, Albert "Mickie" Lima and Robert Thompson, everyone present was in agreement with Hall's comments.

Gilbert Green expressed himself as opposed to compromise on the part of North Viet Nam. Albert "Mickie" Lima complained that the CPUSA, pursuing Hall's suggestions, would involve itself in a sectional dispute with the Chinese. Robert Thompson, to a lesser extent than Green and Lima, also opposed Hall's position on the necessity of negotiating peace.

Carl Winter, who recently had returned from abroad, said that he had talked to representatives of the CP in both North and South Viet Nam. According to Winter, Hanoi is publicly insisting that it will fight to the bitter end and will not negotiate unless there is a withdrawal of United States troops. He said that such is not the actual intent of Hanoi.

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Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Organization
Internal Security - C

It was Winter's opinion, based on the information he received, that North Viet Nam will not press indefinitely for the withdrawal of United States troops.

Carl Winter also stated that, according to [redacted] of the CP of Great Britain, [redacted], as a result of discussions with the Communist Party in Viet Nam, is convinced that North Viet Nam has no desire to escalate the war.

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Source advised that this session ended with the agreement that the CPUSA, together with the rest of the world Communist Parties, must find some way to induce North Viet Nam to negotiate peace. It was announced that the CPUSA program would be the subject of discussion at the next session of the meeting scheduled for October 10, 1965.

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Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Organization
Internal Security - C

Third Session
October 10, 1965

The third session commenced at 10:05 AM, October 10, 1965, at the Vanderbilt Hotel. Gus Hall opened the meeting by setting down the guide lines for the meeting. The meeting would be devoted to the general reaction of the members to a document setting forth the program of the CPUSA, which had been read previously by those present. Hall explained that the membership would have an opportunity at a later session to speak in more detail regarding specific sections of the document.

William Weinstone praised the document, but stated it does not use the terms Marxism-Leninism as they should be used. Weinstone also raised questions dealing with the role of the Party and specifically as to how it can explain its accomplishments to the American people.

Mike Davidow said the document was good but he said there was a serious weakness in its failure to deal with the transitional period from the present capitalistic system to socialism. Davidow questioned whether the present federal-state-city relationship was adequate to deal with the fight for civil liberties and civil rights, school problems, automation, et cetera. Davidow recommended that the document contain a statement that within the present political relationship there is room for flexibility forcing changes to bring on socialism. Davidow also recommended that the document contain a stronger statement concerning the Party's position on war and peaceful coexistence.

Claude Lightfoot said the document was one of the best ever developed by the Party. However, Lightfoot thought the section of the document relating to the Negro question had been "filtered" and that it failed to adequately show the impact of the Negro movement in America. Lightfoot recommended that the beginning of the document strongly set forth the Party's position to the effect that although vast technological accomplishments have been made in America, the many unsolved problems in the country can be solved only through socialism.

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Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Organization
Internal Security - C

William Patterson also said the Party should more clearly and concisely outline its position regarding constitutional liberties and show the people the Party is concerned for the rights of people. Patterson criticized the document's readability, stating it contained too many phrases and words which had no meaning for the average person. Patterson said if people won't read the document, it is not worth the paper upon which it is written.

James Allen, Anton Krchmarek, and Betty Gannett praised the document but expressed the opinion that the document could be shorter or strengthened in sections dealing with socialism or anti-monopoly. Dorothy Healey noted a weakness in relating monopoly capitalism to the ultra-right. Healey also complained about the readability of the document saying the Party must communicate with the people and explain to them political forces and why the Party arrives at certain conclusions.

George Meyers thought that this was an excellent document. He recommended that the section dealing with coexistence be upgraded, noting that socialists seek peace. Meyers blamed the Red Chinese for giving the impression that communists are advocates of war. Gil Green hoped the section dealing with the "Left" and approaches to other groups would be coordinated and tied in to the "Path Ahead" section of the document.

Other speakers including [redacted], Hyman Lumer, James Tormey, Arnold Johnson and Phil Bart commented favorably concerning the document, each expressing a desire to improve the document in various areas.

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Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Organization
Internal Security - C

Fourth Session
October 11, 1965

[] acted as [] and announced this session would primarily be devoted to a discussion of Part One of the Party Program document (Part One - A Society in Crisis). Each person was allowed ten minutes to present his views.

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James Allen noted there is a socialist trend in the United States, but it needs to be made more Marxist in nature. Allen said monopoly dominates American economy and farmers and small business men are the victims of monopoly. William Patterson said the Negro people feel a need for a change in the social structure in America.

Betty Gannett said peaceful coexistence is the most radical change that can be given to the people and to secure this there is a need for a democratic transitional change in government. Gannett stated socialism is the proper form of government for people and that capitalism is holding back the initiative of the people.

Irving Potash, Mickie Lima, Phil Bart and Arnold Johnson also made comments which were largely confined to changes in the wording of the draft.

Will Weinstone said the United States is at the last rung in the ladder of capitalism and the next step is socialism. The Party must consider the fact that there is a substantial amount of capitalism outside of monopoly, such as farmers and small business men. Weinstone said that if monopoly is abolished, the transition to socialism will be made much faster.

George Meyers noted that in the transition from capitalism to socialism, there will remain certain small nonmonopolistic capitalistic forms such as small business men.

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Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Organization
Internal Security - C

Gus Hall said the question of the anti-monopoly struggle is fundamental. Monopoly has developed to an unprecedented level in this country. The anti-monopoly struggle is for the present self interest of the victims of monopoly, such as farmers and labor. Hall said the Party has to view the anti-monopoly question in such a way that it reflects the level of political and ideological thinking of masses who are not yet ready to completely overthrow capitalism.

Gil Green said the Party should concentrate on what is necessary to break up the military-industrial complex in this country. He said it is a tremendous task to curb this monopoly.

[redacted] said the necessary question is what is the strategic objective and the next possible qualitative change in society. Once the next possible change is proposed, the Party should then strive to get the maximum number of allies to work toward that goal.

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Robert Thompson complained about the amount of time being consumed in discussing Part One of the document, but Gus Hall stated everyone should have an opportunity to express himself on such an important topic.

[redacted], at this time, gave the following proposals relative to a forthcoming National Convention of the CPUSA:

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1. Hold it in April and call it a National Assembly.
2. The first period of the pre-Convention discussion should be concerned with the Party Program to be followed by discussion of other topics.
3. Pre-Convention discussion periods should be held through December, January and February, and articles should appear in Party periodicals.
4. Districts should decide what kind of pre-Convention meetings should be held below the District level during February and March.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Organization
Internal Security - C

[] said each District should go through an election procedure of delegates in a normal manner. July 1 through December 1, 1965, is the period for entitlement to Convention representation on the basis of dues payment within that period.

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It was proposed that the next meeting be a National Committee meeting to be held during November or December. The agenda would be the main political resolution.

Mickie Lima wondered how public can the Party be regarding the preparations for the Convention. [] said it was all right to have public meetings on the program. Gus Hall said he did not favor the setting of a definite date for the Convention.

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Discussion on the draft document of the Party Program continued. Betty Gannett, Mickie Lima and [] pointed out that this is the transition period from capitalism to socialism and since World War II there has been increased agitation by the capitalistic countries.

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Gus Hall said that capitalism will continue to make acts of aggression and that capitalistic imperialistic forces do not change but certain forces make it behave differently.

The session concluded as Gus Hall urged the members to read the document on the Party Program and to write out any changes they desired. Hall said discussion would continue on October 12, 1965.

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Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Organization
Internal Security - C

Fifth Session
October 12, 1965

Helen Winter acted as Chairman of this session. The discussion dealt with Section III of the Party Program document dealing with the working class. [redacted], Dorothy Healey, Irving Potash, Betty Gannett, Claude Lightfoot, among others, were critical of the wording of Section III. The criticism dealt with the lack of clarity in the language used, its failure to define terms and the fact that the Party's scope and role was not sufficiently spelled out.

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Claude Lightfoot said that the civil rights movement had brought about a new political alignment of forces, which was not clearly shown in the document. He said the Negro - labor alliance must be aligned with the labor movement because its next step is in the political arena.

Helen Winter suggested the reorganization and rewriting of this section, calling it repetitious and not meaningful. Al Richmond, in defending the document, criticized the lack of constructive suggestions for rewriting. William L. Patterson said the section should deal with white chauvinism.

Dorothy Healey expressed the opinion that there should be some mention of the historical development of the working class in America. It should reflect labor's inactivity in the 1920's and the militancy in the 1930's. James Tormey defended Section III, calling it one of the strongest sections in the whole document, but thought that there should be greater emphasis placed on the unorganized in the South. Gus Hall said the section was "off balance" in its approach to the American working class and the labor movement. He described it as too negative, which was not evident at its first reading. Hall said the Party did not have all the answers, but that it must give leadership towards solving the problems in the labor movement.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Organization
Internal Security - C

Claude Lightfoot said that the Negro would be unable to move forward in the political field without changes in the labor movement, whose leaders he said are controlled and influenced by white politicians. With regard to the Negro revolution, Lightfoot said that the church and civil rights workers have gone as far as they can and now labor must take over in order to obtain political objectives. He said labor, through its money, experience and members (voters), can more readily achieve these objectives. He said the Negro masses should not only concern itself with integration and segregation, but should concentrate also on Negro nationalism.

William L. Patterson stated that he considered the document being written as one for the Negro people to assume as their own. He said only the Communist Party could write a document of this magnitude. He noted that the middle class Negro has used their own particular ideology to slow down the Negro movement. He said this was an acute danger which must be exposed. Patterson said that the Party must recognize and support the position of Dr. King (Martin Luther King) with regard to the position he has taken on peace in Viet Nam. He said King's stand was magnificent. Gilbert Green commented that the Party must support Negro nationalism. The Negro is demanding his own leadership and the role of the white people in the civil rights struggle is changing. It was Green's opinion that leadership in the civil rights movement must now come from two areas: 1. the labor movement; and 2. the Ghetto community. James Allen said that there should be a specific definition of Negro nationalism. He said the Negroes must control the civil rights organizations. On the question of self-defense for Negroes, Allen said that if the Government failed to provide protection, the Negro has the right to organize and provide for his own defense.

Helen Winter read a birthday greeting to Gus Hall from the Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union, expressing their fraternal greetings, good health and success in mobilizing the Comrades.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Organization
Internal Security - C

Albert "Mickie" Lima said that Negro-white unity is an essential part of the process of development of class consciousness in this country. Phil Bart stated that the Party should strive for the setting up of a Negro Affairs Bureau in Washington, D.C., by the Federal Government, to handle Negro matters. Arnold Johnson stated the document should more dramatically portray the Negro people's struggle during the last decade by specifically citing the number of marches, jailings and those who died for the cause. William Weinstone felt that the document should point out what the struggles of the Negro people has produced:

1. Organization of the Negro masses.
2. New Negro leadership.
3. Negro self-confidence.

Robert Thompson next proposed that discussion would be had on any part of the document in order to facilitate the proceedings. He said all of it would be referred back to the Program Committee for implementation.

George Meyers stated he did not think "our" thinking on religion should be a rigid thing. He said they should not have a closed mind on religion, especially since the Pope's all out fight for peace. It cannot be said that only atheists have the correct thought. Some atheists, Meyers said, are very fascist minded while some Catholics are progressive.

Dorothy Healey said that she did not agree entirely with what the document stated about religion. She felt that it would be impossible to do an elaborate job on this (religion) but felt they could not leave it the way it was.

[redacted] expressed the opinion that the document should show that "our" Party is in favor of world CP conferences. b6 b7C

Gus Hall proposed that the question of rewriting the document should be left to the Program Committee. He said

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Organization
Internal Security - C

that the document would be rewritten within a week, would be made available to all members of the Board for their comments. Hall's proposal was voted on and approved with two opposed. Hall extended thanks to Al Richmond for the work he had done on the Party Program document.

The meeting concluded at 4:45 PM.

- 14 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 10/15/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-80641)

SUBJECT: CPUSA-ORGANIZATION
IS-C
CINAL
(OO: NY)

Re New York airtel to Bureau dated 10/8/65, and New York teletypes to Bureau, 10/10-13/65.

Enclosed are ten copies of a LHM concerning the five day meeting of the National Board, CPUSA, and invited guests, held in the Bermuda Room of the Vanderbilt Hotel, New York City. The first source utilized is CG 5824-S* and the second source utilized is NY 5245-S*.

This memorandum is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from the above sources, the unauthorized disclosure of which would seriously impair the investigation of the CPUSA, and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the country.

- 6 - Bureau (100-3-69) (Encls. 10) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-3-81) (CPUSA-INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)
 - (1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
 - (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
- 2 - Baltimore (Info) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-) (GEORGE MEYERS)
- 3 - Chicago (Info) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
 - (1 - 134-46)

COPIES CONTINUED PAGE 1A

1 - New York (100-80641) (42)

HCO: gmd
(50)

100-153735-1972

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OCT 15 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Sealing

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per. _____
Special Agent in Charge

NY 100-80641

COPIES CONTINUED

- 3 - Cleveland (Info) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-) (PHIL BART)
 - (1 - 100-) (ANTON KRCHMAREK)
- 1 - Detroit (Info) (RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles (Info) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-) (DOROTHY HEALEY)
- 1 - Newark (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Philadelphia (Info) (RM)
- 3 - San Francisco (Info) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-) (AL RICHMOND)
 - (1 - 100-) (ALBERT "MICKIE" LIMA)
- 1 - New York (100-15946) (JAMES TORMEY) (46)
- 1 - New York (100-69956) (HELEN WINTER) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-32826) (JAMES ALLEN) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-13483) (BETTY GANNETT) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-13472) (GIL GREEN) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-84994) (GUS HALL) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-141914) [REDACTED] (42)
- 1 - New York (100-48033) (IRVING POTASH) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-84275) (WILLIAM L. PATTERSON) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-89590) (CPUSA-STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-86624) (CPUSA-INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-16021) (ARNOLD JOHNSON) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-9595) (WILLIAM WEINSTONE) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-269) (HENRY WINSTON) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-27452) (ROBERT THOMPSON) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-80864) (CPUSA-RELIGION) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-128255) [REDACTED] (42)
- 1 - New York (100-105078) (HY LUMER) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-27539) (CARL WINTER) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-56) (MIKE DAVIDOW)
- 1 - New York (100-16785) (JAMES JACKSON)
- 1 - New York (100-117708) [REDACTED] (42)
- 1 - New York (100-129802) (CPUSA-COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-133884) (CPUSA-INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY)

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b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-18-2012



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
October 18, 1965

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT
COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

LR T-1 advised on October 4, 1965, that the yearly subscription to the "People's World" held by the Pine Bluff Student Movement, 2006 West 9th, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, has been cancelled.

The "People's World" is a West Coast Communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

On July 14, 1965, [redacted], 2006 West 9th, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, [redacted] for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), advised that the Pine Bluff Movement, a non-membership and non-dues paying organization, was originally called the Pine Bluff Student Movement and the name was changed to the Pine Bluff Movement about one year ago. He advised this group was organized by a group of local Negroes to facilitate integration in all fields in the Pine Bluff, Arkansas, area and is considered to be an affiliate of the SNCC. [redacted] advised that at one time he was [redacted] of the Pine Bluff Movement.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-153735-1973

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 21 1965	
FBI-NEW YORK	

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
October 18, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT
 NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Character MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Reference Little Rock letterhead memorandum
 dated October 18, 1965

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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FBI

Date: 10/18/65

Transmit the following in _____
 (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL, REGISTERED
 (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439190)

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3506) (P)

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT
 NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
 (SNCC)
 IS-C
 (OO: AT)
 Bureau file 100-439190

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
 RACIAL MATTERS
 IS-C
 (OO: NY)
 Bureau file 100-442529

Re Little Rock airtel to Bureau, 7/16/65, enclosing letterhead memorandum reporting that the Pine Bluff Student Movement had a yearly subscription to the "People's World."

Enclosed to the Bureau are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated October 18, 1965, and captioned "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC), MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION."

Enclosed to Atlanta are two copies of this LHM as office of origin in the COMINFIL SNCC case, and enclosed to New York Office are two copies of this LHM as office of origin in the CIRM case.

- 5 - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
 (3 - 100-439190 COMINFIL SNCC) (2 - 100-442529 CIRM)
- 2 - Atlanta (100-6488 COMINFIL SNCC) (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-153735 CIRM) (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 4 - Little Rock (2 - 100-3506) (2 - 100-3564)

EFMCF/ds
 (13)

cc 100-

(SNCC)

100-153735-1974

SEARCHED _____	INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____	FILED _____
OCT 21 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten signatures and initials over the stamp]

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____
 M Per _____

LR 100-3506

Copies of this LHM have been furnished locally to INTC, Little Rock, Arkansas, Secret Service, Little Rock, Arkansas, OSI, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana, and ONI, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Attached are two copies of FD-376.

LR T-1, mentioned in attached letterhead memorandum, is [redacted] who furnished information to SA EDWARD J. O'FLYNN. The original information concerning this is located in Little Rock file 100-2343, Serial 20.

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The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Confidential~~" inasmuch it contains information from [redacted] and any disclosure of [redacted] to the FBI would immediately identify the informant as the source.

b7D



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Newark, New Jersey
October 18, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CARL JAMES BRADEN
SECURITY MATTER - C

All informants set out herein have furnished reliable information in the past.

On September 14, 1965, NK T-1 furnished a letter dated August 20, 1965, signed by William Howard Melish and bearing the letterhead of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated (SCEF) which reflected that Carl Braden and [redacted] were making a speaking tour of the Northeastern States during the end of September and beginning of October, 1965. In the letter [redacted] was described as [redacted]

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[redacted] which SCEF is assisting in Tennessee."

A characterization of the SCEF is contained in the appendix hereto.

On April 16, 1964, NK T-2 advised that William Howard Melish was a member of the Board of Directors of the National Council of American - Soviet Friendship (NCASF) as of April 11, 1964.

The NCASF has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Mrs. [redacted], Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), Louisville, Kentucky, in testifying on December 11, and 13, 1964, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Criminal Court in a state sedition prosecution against Carl James Braden identified Braden and his wife Anne Braden as having been known to her as members of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951 to shortly prior to the time of her testimony.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-153735-1975
SEARCHED _____ INDEXED _____
SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____
OCT 19 1965
FBI - NEW YORK
JC

CARL JAMES BRADEN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NK T-3 advised on August 19, 1964, that [redacted] goes to the residence of the Bradens almost every day to work on the "Southern Patriot".

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A characterization of the "Southern Patriot" is contained in the characterization of the SCEF.

On October 8, 1965, NK T-4 reported that on the evening of October 6, 1965, Carl Braden and [redacted] appeared as guest speakers at the residence of [redacted], Arlington, New Jersey. According to the informant, approximately 35 persons were in attendance and while the meeting appeared to be without a sponsor many of the persons attending were known to the informant to be members of the Belleville - Nutley Discussion Group. [redacted] introduced Reverend William Howard Melish, who in turn introduced Carl Braden and [redacted] to those present. In his introduction, Reverend Melish introduced Braden as field secretary of the SCEF.

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Braden spoke generally about civil rights activities in the south. He said that the SCEF is concentrating in the mountainous areas of the Eastern Seaboard and south, and that they were concentrating on organizing the jobless and underpaid whites and Negroes in Appalachia for joint action to solve their problems.

Braden also discussed his sedition case stating that he had bought a house and had the deed transferred to a Negro family. He said that this house was later bombed, but that instead of going out and prosecuting the bombers the state arrested him.

Braden further spoke on the need for education in the south and the need for funds, subsequent to which a collection was taken up.

According to the informant, [redacted] spoke about the SCEF Program on college campuses.

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A P P E N D I X

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

"The Southern Patriot", a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, on the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 12, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on May 28, 1965, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, Communist Party (CP) members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial question.

On May 28, 1965 the second source advised that in the past he has considered JAMES DOMBROWSKI, the Executive Director of the SCEF, to be a communist, if not an actual Communist Party member, because he followed communist principles.

A P P E N D I X

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-388425) DATE 10/18/65

FROM SAC, NEWARK (100-41596) RUC

SUBJECT CARL JAMES BRADEN
SM - C
OO: LOUISVILLE

Re Baltimore airtel to Bureau 9/15/65, captioned "CIRM".
Knoxville airtel to Newark 10/6/65, captioned "SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INCORPORATED; IS - C".

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memo pertaining to captioned individual as well as four copies of same for Louisville, two to New York and three for Knoxville.

The following sources were used in the letterhead memo:

NK T-1 is [redacted]

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NK T-2 is [redacted]

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NK T-3 is LS T-1 set out in Louisville letterhead memo dated 7/15/65, captioned "[redacted]; SM-C".

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NK T-4 is [redacted]

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- 4 - Bureau (Encs. 9) RM
 - (1 - 100-) (CIRM)
 - (1 - 100-) (SCEF)
 - 4 - Louisville (100-3346) (Encs. 4) RM
 - (1 - 100-) (CIRM)
 - (1 - 100-) (SCEF)
 - 2 - New York (Encs. 2) RM 100-151542
 - (1 - 100-) (CIRM)
 - (1 - 100-) (SCEF)
 - 3 - Knoxville (Encs. 3) (100-3556) RM
 - (1 - 100-3484)
 - (1 - 100-3520)
 - 3 - Newark (1 - 100-48052) (CIRM) (1-100-7460) (SCEF)
- GPH:amd
(16)

*Index LHM
JCF*

100-153735-1976

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 19 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

Deaton

NK 100-41596

LHM has been classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as information furnished by NK T-1, NK T-2 and NK T-4 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

10/20/65

airtel

To: SACs Baltimore(100-23443)-Enclosures (2)
New York(100-153735)
Philadelphia(100-47672)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

RePHairtel and LHM 10/14/65 dual captioned "CIRM, IS-C; COMINFIL of SCLC, IS-C," copies to New York. Copies of referenced communications are enclosed for Baltimore.

Referenced LHM reported that according to [redacted], a local functionary of the Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA) in Philadelphia, went to New York City 10/7/65 to report to members of the Party's National Negro Commission(NNC) concerning her presence at the Annual Convention of the SCLC held in Birmingham, Alabama, in August, 1965.

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ReBAairtel and LHM 10/12/65, copies to New York and Philadelphia, which reported information from [redacted] concerning the 10/7/65 meeting of the NNC. This informant named 19 of 22 persons attending the NNC meeting. [redacted] was not named.

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In order for the Bureau to better evaluate the information contained in referenced Philadelphia LHM, and prior to disseminating such LHM, it is desired that a firm determination be made as to whether or not [redacted] was, in fact, present at the NNC meeting.

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Philadelphia is instructed to immediately furnish Baltimore and New York photographs and descriptions of [redacted].

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Baltimore should thereafter recontact [redacted] and determine from him whether or not, to his knowledge, [redacted] attended the NNC meeting.

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100-15-3735-1979
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
OCT 21 1965
NEW YORK
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

[Handwritten signature]

Airtel to Baltimore, New York and Philadelphia

No: CIRM
100-442520

Inasmuch as the New York Office physically covered the entrance of some of the attendees to the meeting, New York should assist in determining whether or not [] was an attendee.

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Dissemination of referenced LHM is being held in abeyance. This matter should be given prompt attention and replies by the Baltimore and New York Offices should be expedited.

File—Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

648-16-33175-1 GPO

File 100 153735 1481-1480 Date 6/1/77
Class: Pending Closed

Serial No. _____ Description of Serial _____ Date Charged _____

Serial sent to Bureau, per Bu-
airtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77;
titled; Bernard S. Lee v.
Clarence M. Kelley, et. al.
BuFile 62-117194c

Employee _____

RECHARGE

Date _____

To _____ From _____

Initials of Clerk

Date

Date Charged _____

Employee _____

Location _____

10/21/65

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

ReBuairtel dated 10/20/65.

In accordance with referenced airtel, enclosed herewith for Baltimore and New York are two photographs of

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is described as follows:

Sex
Race
Date of Birth
Height
Weight
Build
Hair
Scars and marks

Female



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- 3 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
- 1 - Baltimore (100-23443) (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 1 - Philadelphia (100-47672)

CJW/JBK
(6)

See 1B3 (1)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 22 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

100-153735-1982



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

October 21, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

On October 15, 1965, Lieutenant [redacted], Intelligence Unit, Philadelphia Police Department, Philadelphia, Pa., advised MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), was scheduled to arrive in Philadelphia at 30th Street Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, at 7:24 p.m. that day; would speak at the dinner sponsored by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) being held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, and then enplane at 10:40 p.m. for New York City.

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On page three of the October 16, 1965, issue of "The Evening Bulletin," a daily Philadelphia newspaper, appeared an article captioned, "Dr. King Says Here that Self-Interest Remains A Barrier to World Peace."

This article reflects the Reverend Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING appeared at the 50th Anniversary banquet of the WILPF at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel on October 15, 1965, and spoke before more than 1,000 people. KING cited narrow national self-interest as a barrier to peace throughout the world. In this day of dazzling discovery of novel opportunities, loftier dignities and fuller freedom for all persons, there is no excuse for the blind craving for power and resources which provoked wars of previous generations.

KING accused the United States of talking about peace while burgeoning a defense budget that already bulges, enlarging an already awesome army and devising even more devastating weapons. Most other nations are no less guilty than we.

100-153735-1982 A
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
OCT 23 1965
FBI-NEW YORK
NS

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

The article further reflects that on September 10, Dr. KING suggested a four point program to United Nations Ambassador ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG for achieving a settlement in the war in Viet Nam, including the admission of Red China to the United Nations. Last night, however, there was no specific reference to the war in Viet Nam or to Red China.

An hour before Dr. KING arrived at the hotel, 30 pickets carrying signs that read "King's Rights Equal Anarchy," "Reds and Peace Don't Mix," and "WILPF Means Red Slavery" paraded in front of the main entrance to the hotel. However, four detectives attempted to slip KING into the hotel through a side door unnoticed by the pickets. Two of them spotted him and called him "coward" and "yellow belly." KING ignored them. The pickets were representatives of the Delaware Valley Citizens for Victory Over Communism. There were no incidents.

On October 17, 1965, Detective [redacted], Intelligence Unit, Philadelphia Police Department, Philadelphia, Pa., advised that when KING arrived in Philadelphia at 7:30 on October 15, 1965, he was accompanied by [redacted] and [redacted], who was described as [redacted] of WILPF in Selma, Ala. This group was met at the hotel by Mrs. CORETTA KING.

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KING appeared concerned over his appearance at this affair and desired not to pass through any crowd or pickets, and particularly did not desire to be questioned by the press. After his speech, KING was taken to the International Airport where he boarded a plane at 10:40 p.m.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in 10/21/65
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via A I R T E L
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C
Bufile 100-106670
PHfile 100-46230

CIRM
Bufile 100-442529
PHfile 100-47672

100-153735-9
100-151548

Re New York teletype to Bureau dated 9/28/65, captioned "CIRM", and Atlanta airtel to Bureau dated 9/20/65, captioned "MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR."

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and nine copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum. Two copies are being furnished Atlanta and New York.

Details concerning the WILPF banquet will be submitted to the Bureau in another letterhead memorandum.

- 4 - Bureau (Encs.-10) (RM)
 - 2 - 100-106670
 - 2 - 100-442529
- 2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (Encs.-2) (RM)
- 1 - Mobile (Info) (Enc.-1) (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-47672) (Encs.-2) (RM)
- 2 - Philadelphia
 - 1 - 100-46230
 - 1 - 100-47672

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b7c

CJW:pck
(11)

100-153735-1983

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 23 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[Handwritten signature]

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per

10/22/65

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672)
SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Bureau airtel dated 10/20/65;
Philadelphia airtel 10/21/65.

On 10/22/65 [redacted] advised that at a meeting of Club Organizers, CPED, held 10/21/65, [redacted] explained to the source that she had traveled to New York City to attend the meeting of the National Negro Commission, CPUSA, for the purpose of giving a report on the SCLC convention. However, the committee had failed to list her report on the agenda; therefore, although she claims she was present at this meeting, she did not give her report as she previously had stated to the source.

b6
.b7C
b7D

[redacted] also advised she returned to Philadelphia with [redacted] and she claims also attended this meeting.

b6
b7C

- 3 - Bureau (100-442529) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 2 - Baltimore (100-23443) (Incl-1) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 2 - New York (100-153735) (Incl-1) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 3 - Philadelphia
 - 1 - 100-47672
 - 1 - 100-43292 [redacted]
 - 1 - [redacted]

b6
b7C

b7D

OJW:LMB
(10)

Mr. [unclear]

100-442529-1984

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 26 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

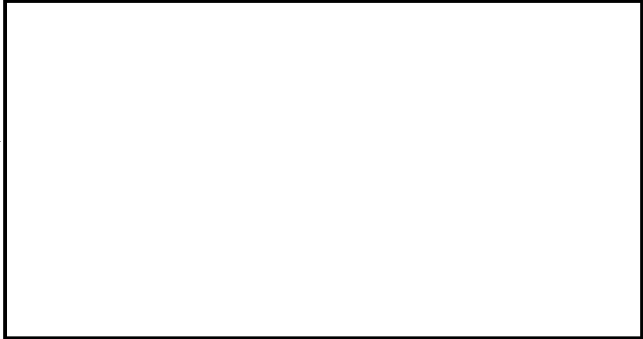
[Handwritten signature]

PI 100-47672

each of [redacted] [redacted] by Baltimore and New York in one photograph who is described as follows:

b6
b7C

- Sex:
- Race:
- Date of birth:
- Height:
- Weight:
- Build:
- Hair:
- Scars and marks:
- Peculiarities:



b6
b7C

File--Serial Charge Out
FD-5 (Rev. 6-17-70)

43-16-33475-1 GPO

File 100-153735 Date 4/28/77
Class Pending Closed Case No. Last Serial

Serial No.	Description of Serial	Date Charged
	Serial sent to Bureau, per Bu-	
	airtel to NY, dtd. 4/12/77,	
	titled; Bernard S. Lee v.	
	Clarence M. Kelley, et. al.	
	BuFile 62-117194a	

Employee

RECHARGE

Date

To _____ From _____

Initials of Clerk

Date

Date Charged

Employee

Location

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 20

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Page 47 ~ Duplicate to 100-NY-153735-Page 7 of Serial 53, Section 1
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